

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1917-18

(Heretofore published in Part I of the Annual Report of the Department, which latter publication hereafter will be issued as the "Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.")

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1918

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

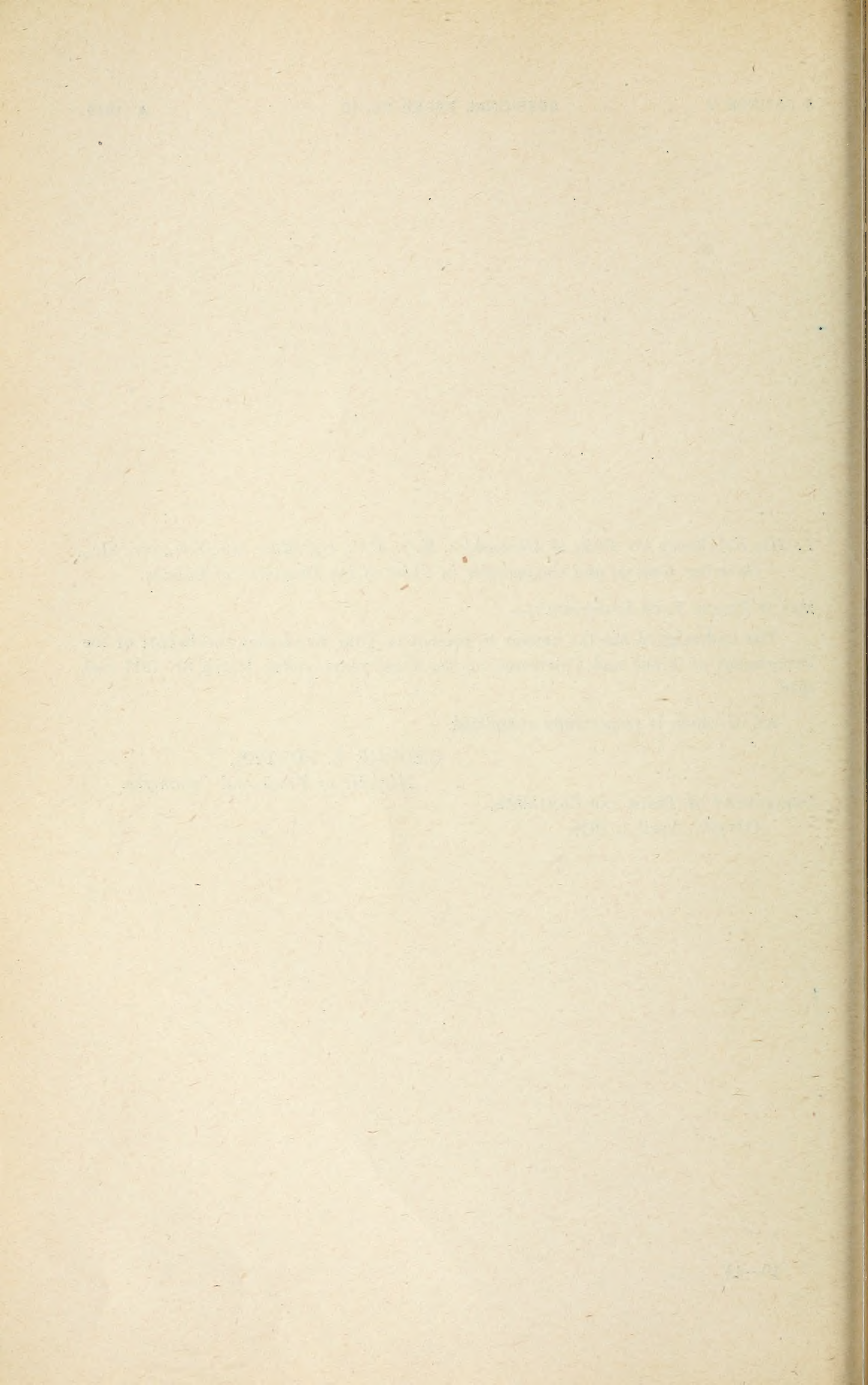
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal years, ended March 31, 1917 and 1918.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, April 1, 1918.



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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OTTAWA, March 31, 1918.

The Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE E. FOSTER, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.P., etc.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—In presenting the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the undersigned has the honour to state that in view of the very extensive changes made in the annual publications of the department this year by reason of war economies, and also by reason of an improved system for the co-ordination of trade and other statistics, it has been found desirable, in order to bring the Deputy Minister's report up to date, to combine two annual reports in one. This is necessary for the sake of continuity.

The annual report of the Deputy Minister of this department has usually accompanied Part I of the annual report, which covered "Canadian Trade-Imports into and Exports from Canada," but owing to the prolonged period required to issue this publication after the close of the fiscal year, which has been approximately from eight to ten months, the Deputy Minister's report has always been brought down to the close of the calendar year rather than for the fiscal year covered by the report itself. This report, therefore, may be regarded as covering the 25th and 26th annual reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1917, and March 31, 1918.

Commencing with the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, its publication in seven parts, as heretofore, will be discontinued.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Deputy Minister's report heretofore appearing in Part I will appear, in future, as in this instance, as a separate administrative report of the department.

Part I will in future be known as "The Annual Report of the Trade of Canada," and will be issued by the Census and Statistics office.

Parts II and III, which heretofore contained the details of Canada's trade with British and Foreign countries, will be discontinued, as the new method of presenting the trade statistics in "The Annual Report of the Trade of Canada" renders the publication of these parts unnecessary. Manufacturers and others are interested only in specific articles, full statistics of the imports and exports of which are conveniently arranged in the Trade Report referred to. Special statements regarding principal articles of import or export of Canada from or to any other country, can always be furnished.

Part IV, heretofore containing miscellaneous information, in part only will be incorporated in the Deputy Minister's report in so far as the information heretofore published in that report is considered of special interest.

Part V, heretofore containing Grain Statistics, will be continued, not as Part V, but as the report of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The volume of the report, however, will be considerably reduced.

Part VI, relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, will be published, not as Part VI but as a supplement to the Deputy Minister's report.

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Part VII, which contained the trade of British and foreign countries, will not be continued, as it has been found that by the time this publication has been compiled and printed the respective publications from many countries have been available for much later periods, and from which information has been obtained for the purpose of answering inquiries.

AFTER THE WAR.

The war has given an impetus to Canadian trade expansion unequalled in our history. In considering the coming of peace the question is put not infrequently to this department: "What are you doing to prepare for the commercial struggle that will follow the war?" This question and others can be put more appropriately to the business men of Canada: "What are you doing to prepare for the commercial struggle that will follow the war?" "Are you studying these possibilities? Are you studying every phase of the cost of your raw materials and what effect peace will have on supply, labour, transportation, and market?" The Government has its limitations. It can assist by pointing the way to foreign markets.

With the dawn of peace we must be prepared for an intense commercial competition. Indemnities or no indemnities, Canada must pay her debts. We must export. The Allies, when they emerge victorious, cannot hope to be repaid the enormous financial obligations they have incurred. We must look abroad to sell our goods in competition with the rest of the world—a competition which will be more intense than the world has ever known. No question before us to-day, other than the prosecution of the war, presents a more fruitful source of study. Thoughtful men and students in Canada interested in industrial problems, have a wide field before them, and the nation calls to them to assist in establishing definite policies of action with a view to placing Canada in a sound commercial position in the forefront of the race that is to come, for foreign markets.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

When hostilities cease and peace is declared, if the cartel systems of Germany be co-ordinated and in reality become not only nationalized, but also become State monopolies, as has been announced is the intention, private firms and individuals will find the most formidable possible competition in every market in the world. Such monopolies, backed up by the concentrated strength of all the banks of the German Empire, will be able to purchase in large quantities under the most favourable conditions, and to sell at prices and upon terms to render competition extremely difficult, if not impossible. Thus will Germany wage economic war.

When such commercial war begins, Germany will have its shipping, now locked up in its harbours, its factories unscathed by the ravages of war, and hundreds of thousands of labourers returning to commercial pursuits, ready to work for the merest living wage, but Germany must look abroad for many raw materials vitally necessary to her commercial existence, many of which she is dependent almost wholly upon her present enemies. To a lesser, though important, extent she is dependent upon the British Empire, and in many important respects upon Canada also. In fact, so far as Canada is concerned, apart from her grain exports, the nickle and asbestos production of the Dominion are greater than all the rest of the world put together.

In considering, however, the statement frequently made that the German factories will be ready at the close of the war to offer keen competition to the world, it may be well to draw attention to a more recent statement which, if true, considerably alters the general opinion as to Germany's position. That statement is to the effect that many factories in Germany which have not been engaged in war work, have been stripped bare of their machinery, which has been transferred elsewhere. Under these circum-

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stances, a factory which has been closed down cannot be presumed to be able to resume work immediately on the restoration of peace. Such factories must be rehabilitated with new machinery, the manufacture of which will require considerable raw material.

Germany has come to the end of her tether in many vital raw materials not produced in enemy countries. Teuton factories are, and will be, more hungry, therefore, for raw materials when the war is over. Germany cannot manufacture without them. Does she deserve any contribution in raw materials from Canada? Germany, for her own domestic requirements and export trade, will be in the market for enormous supplies of raw materials which, with the demands of those portions of Europe which have been devastated, will tax for some considerable time the rest of the world to supply.

The most sanguine optimist, however, is now obliged to view the future with grave concern. A famine in Europe, accompanied by a serious dearth in raw materials, are not only possibilities, which cannot be disputed, but there is every evidence to indicate they cannot be averted.

ORGANIZATION IMPERATIVE.

Is it not, therefore, urgent that the various industries in Canada, especially those producing food and raw or semi-raw materials, should organize upon such a basis as will conserve these products for Canada and the Empire? If we let them go loosely to the first or highest bidder—and Germany with exhausted stocks of raw materials will be in the forefront as a buyer—the demand will naturally lead to extravagant prices, which of course will re-act upon ourselves and increase the cost of production and manufacture in Canada.

While no one can forecast what the conditions of business may be when the war is over, the time has arrived to prepare for every possible eventuality by widespread organization of every industry in Canada. Each industry should prepare complete and accurate statistics of the most exhaustive nature with respect to itself, so that if necessary such formation will be available not only during the progress of the war but also when the Government is called upon to study tariff problems at home and tariff arrangements abroad.

Such organizations are not inferred to be in the nature of trusts to dominate prices or to restrain trade in Canada, but for the purposes of assisting and advising the Government with all possible information in respect of such industry, and also engaging in export trade. Co-operation in export trade will be necessary to meet similar foreign export syndicates. Such combinations develop men of initiative and constructive genius, men of big business, men who acquire a grasp of the details of foreign trade exchanges, banking, transportation and competition, and men who have the sympathetic understanding of foreign peoples.

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BELGIAN AND FRENCH LOSSES.

With a view to assisting to obtain some idea as to the enormous supplies that will be required in Belgium and France alone, it might be well to indicate some estimate of the destruction caused in these countries. Various attempts have been made to estimate the financial loss, but they were all made in the early part of the war, by Belgian and French statisticians. Based on their figures, the United States National Foreign Trade Council, in its report of the Fourth National Foreign Trade Convention at Pittsburg last year, compiled the following statement:—

| | Belgium. | France. | Total. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Buildings.. | \$ 200,000,000 | \$ 150,000,000 | \$ 350,000,000 |
| Industrial machinery.. | 800,000,000 | 550,000,000 | 1,350,000,000 |
| Agricultural buildings and dwellings.. | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Agricultural implements, machinery, etc.. | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Crops, live stock, etc.. | 125,000,000 | 175,000,000 | 300,000,000 |
| Industrial raw materials and ready stocks.. | 525,000,000 | 375,000,000 | 900,000,000 |
| Railroads.. | 125,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 225,000,000 |
| Government property, bridges and roads.. | 75,000,000 | 125,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Private and public city property not included.. | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| | <u>\$2,055,000,000</u> | <u>\$1,680,000,000</u> | <u>\$3,735,000,000</u> |

The loss of machinery approximately may be distributed amongst the different industrial groups as follows:—

| | France. | Belgium. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Mining.. | \$120,000,000 | \$180,000,000 |
| Iron and metal industry.. | 145,000,000 | 220,000,000 |
| Food industries.. | 42,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Chemical industry.. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Textile industry.. | 141,000,000 | 190,000,000 |
| Electrical industry.. | 50,000,000 | 130,000,000 |
| Woodworking and furniture.. | 23,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Papermaking.. | 9,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| | <u>\$550,000,000</u> | <u>\$800,000,000</u> |

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The trade difficulties which now confront the whole world present problems without number. Complications of the most intricate nature are made evident on every hand. The whole allied world, in which we are especially interested, has been obliged to impose both import and export restrictions for its own protection as well as in the general interests of the successful prosecution of the war. There are many in Canada who do not yet realize the situation as it exists today.

In the beginning the United Kingdom authorities found it necessary to prohibit the export, except under license, of many articles which they themselves urgently required in other allied countries; in fact in some cases were not produced in such countries. In many cases substitutes have had to be found. Import prohibitions, except under license, were subsequently imposed in view of the necessity of conserving ocean tonnage, and also to enable closer control so that such materials could be used to the best advantage.

These restrictions were seriously felt in Canada, but shortly after the United States entered the war the Canadian manufacturers at once became acutely affected, and the Department of Trade and Commerce was required to greatly extend its activities in the protection of Canadian industries. While an enormous development took

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place in the correspondence when the United States' prohibitions were proclaimed, the system, first devised when the United Kingdom imposed export restrictions, was not found wanting.

The British Ministry of Munitions asked the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, in the beginning, to assist them by examining all Canadian applications for materials required from the United Kingdom, and recommending such priority as to manufacture as it thought the urgency, necessities, and importance of each application warranted.

When the United States Government also put into effect export trade restrictions, practically the same system, though somewhat more complicated, was put into force. The Department of Trade and Commerce was requested by the United States War Trade Board to examine all claims from Canada for goods on the U.S. Conservation List for the purpose of endorsing the same. In the case, however, of the United States, the Canadian applicant, before he can obtain his goods, has either himself, or through the United States exporter, to make an application in many cases to three different bodies in Washington: the first, the United States War Trade Board, for an export license; the second, the Priority Committee of the Council of National Defence, for priority of manufacture; and the third, to the War Conservation Commission, to move the goods from the manufacturer's plant. This is at times further complicated by applications being necessary to the Priority Committee and to the War Conservation Commission: first, for the semi-manufacture of materials required by the first manufacturer; and second, for the moving of raw materials to the United States plant for the manufacture of the goods required.

The shortage of wire rope in the United Kingdom became so acute about the end of 1917 that considerable difficulty was experienced in supplying the requirements of the lumber industry in British Columbia. Local wire-rope committees were therefore formed in Vancouver and Victoria to pass upon British priority applications for wire rope, and the Department of Trade and Commerce did not endorse any application for wire rope for the Pacific coast unless it has been first examined and approved by one of the British Columbia wire-rope communities. The department also obtained authority to commandeer stocks of wire rope in Canada at any time, and divert rope from less to more important uses, for war and other important national purposes.

Upon the establishment, however, of a War Trade Board in February of this year, all the above work with regard to import and export trade restrictions the Department was required to transfer to that Board, so that this work and other work incidental thereto might be co-ordinated under one body. This transfer was completed on March 31.

CANADIAN WOOL COMMISSION.

In the spring of 1917 it became evident that Canada was faced with a shortage in wool, and the commandeering of the wool clip of Australia and New Zealand rendered the question more acute. After prolonged negotiations the British Government asked the Canadian Government to appoint an agent in Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of making purchases for urgent Canadian requirements. The appointment of an agent did not commend itself to the Canadian interests, as such agent, already having connections in Canada, would be placed in advantageous position after the war.

The department therefore notified all the woollen interests in Canada to hold a meeting and appoint a committee for the purpose of dealing with the question.

The British Government allocated 16,300 bales of Australian, and 7,500 bales of New Zealand, wool to be exported to Canada, and the problem of distributing this in Canada to those in more urgent need, and preventing speculation and accumulation of stocks, presented considerable difficulties.

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A meeting of the woollen manufacturers and dealers was held in Ottawa on the 19th April, 1917, and the following committee was named: Mr. Geo. Pattinson, of Preston, Ont.; Mr. F. B. Haynes, of Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Geo. Forbes, of Hespler, Ont.; Mr. C. W. Bates, of Carleton Place, Ont.; Mr. Jas. Rosamond, of Almonte, Ont.; Mr. I. Bonner, of Paris, Ont.

The committee subsequently appointed Mr. H. Hodgson permanent secretary with headquarters in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association offices in Toronto, and subsequently this committee was recognized by both the Canadian and British Governments as the Canadian Wool Commission.

This commission, by agreement with the department, were to act in an advisory and honorary capacity only. It was arranged that the commission should ascertain immediately the quantities and qualities required by the various manufacturers and dealers in Canada, and also satisfy itself that the demands of each were not excessive.

Arrangements to obtain supply of Australian wool.

The department suggested, and the commission concurred, that arrangements should be made, if possible, with the British Government by which:—

1st. The Wool Commission should first approve of all orders sent to Australia and New Zealand by Canadian buyers through their regular agents in those countries, and notify the department accordingly.

2nd. That the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Melbourne and Auckland should be appointed agents for Canada.

3rd. That upon the approval of the orders by the Wool Commission, the Department of Trade and Commerce should cable the various orders to the Canadian Trade Commissioners named, and such trade commissioners would thereupon pass on such orders received through the Australian and New Zealand brokers, respectively, to the respective Wool Committees in Melbourne and Wellington.

This arrangement was subsequently concurred in by the British Authorities, and the following scheme was definitely agreed to between the British and Canadian Governments:—

(a) Government of Canada to guarantee to British Government payment of all purchases.

(b) Government of Canada through Canadian Wool Commission to appoint their agents Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne and Auckland, through whom all orders were to pass to Australian Wool Committees, Canadian importers buying through their usual agents.

(c) Prices to be based on War Office (civil issue) price to British manufacturers less $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound.

(d) Australia and New Zealand Wool Committees to invoice wool on the grease prices fixed for clean scoured basis less $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound from such prices.

(e) The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to receive bills of lading and invoices and see that wool goes to approved purchasers. Bills of lading to contain the name of buyer. Wool to be sold free on board steamer *Australasia*, Canadian buyer to undertake to pay freight and cover all other expenses, including insurance.

(f) Money to be paid on presentation of the invoice, and deposited to the credit of British Treasury.

(g) Rate of exchange to be rate of \$4.77 sterling.

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It was thereupon arranged between the Department and the Wool Commission that as the Department was to guarantee the payment of the wool, the Wool Commission were, before approving of any orders, to require to be filed with the department bank credits in behalf of the various wool importers guaranteeing payment of the wool, and also guaranteeing on behalf of their respective customers payment of the freight, insurance, war risk, and duty on the relative shipments as they arrived. These bank credits were to prevent Canadian importers from ordering any wool which would not be paid for, including all charges, upon its arrival.

The invoices and bills of lading were to be presented to the department, together with the necessary bank draft, whereupon the department was to endorse the bill of lading and forward the credit to the British Treasury.

The arrangements outlined were completed and generally the wools which were shipped to the various Canadian industries turned out very satisfactorily. Naturally, many obstacles had to be overcome in the way of shipping difficulties, mode of payment, etc., as only a small percentage of the Canadian manufacturers were accustomed to arranging the finances by letter of credit.

The Wool Commission also satisfactorily arranged with the department and the Imperial Government the importation of wool tops for the worsted spinners, who were depending to a very great extent upon the combing industries in the Old Country. Shipments have come to the Canadian mills, and we are not aware of any machinery having had to stand for want of wool tops. And, further, arrangements have been completed for the year 1918 by which these worsted spinners in Canada are well satisfied with the proposed quantities which the Imperial Government have agreed to ship.

Arrangements have now been completed with the Imperial Government for the allocation of 25,000 bales of New Zealand and 20,000 bales of Australian wools for the 1918 season, and the Wool Commission has allocated this quantity to all Canadian manufacturers.

All the work in connection with the Wool Commission was on this date transferred to the War Trade Board.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACTIVITIES.

The operations of the census and statistics office under Mr. R. H. Coats, B.A., the Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, have been of a most important and far-reaching nature. His efforts in the direction of the co-ordination of federal and provincial statistics have been carried on with untiring energy.

The most important work of the year was the completion of the Quinquennial Census of Population and Agriculture of the prairie provinces, taken as of date June 1, 1916, and the organization of an annual census of production—including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, and manufactures—which was placed under the control of a new office division. Two other divisions, to deal with statistics of foreign and internal trade, respectively, were also created. In addition, the Canada Year Book, 1916-17, was issued, and the usual annual report on criminal statistics. Considerable progress was made in the general reorganization and centralization of statistics. A reference in more detail to these operations is given in the following:—

Completion of Quinquennial Census of Western Provinces.

The final compilations of the 1916 census were completed in November, 1917, and the temporary staff was for the most part dispensed with at that date. The following bulletins, etc., were issued in this connection:—

1. Press bulletin in October, 1916, showing the population of cities, towns, and villages.

2. A summary of agricultural acreages, showing the acres under the leading crops in each of the three provinces, December, 1916.
3. A similar press bulletin dealing with live stock, February, 1917.
4. The total population by electoral districts, May, 1917.
5. A final bulletin for Manitoba, dealing with both population and agriculture, May 3, 1917.
6. A similar bulletin for Saskatchewan, August 20, 1917.
7. A similar bulletin for Alberta, August 31, 1917.
8. A bulletin on Origins, Ages and Religions of the three provinces, September 12, 1917.

A final definitive volume, embodying all the results of the census, was in the press at the close of the year.

Organization of an Annual Census of Production.

For some time past the need has been felt for a comprehensive and thoroughly co-ordinated system of annual statistics of production—including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mines, and general manufactures. In certain sections of the field, annual statistics have been issued by various Dominion and provincial departments, but divergencies in method have prevented comparability and co-ordination, overlapping to a to a considerable extent has occurred, at the same time that several important phases of production have been omitted. The decennial census, it is true, provided a comprehensive survey, but it occurred at too great intervals, and its organization, created primarily for the taking of the population census, was not entirely satisfactory when applied to industrial processes. It was accordingly decided, early in 1917, to create a new organization in the census and statistics office for the treatment of statistics of production, the organization to proceed in the first instance by collaborating, in so far as possible, with all departments, Dominion and Provincial, having executive functions in different sections of the field—so as to obtain the benefit of their technical knowledge and equipment and to avoid duplication of work and conflicting results—and by erecting independent machinery only in sections outside the range of administrative supervision. A brief review of the arrangements made in this connection is as follows:—

Agriculture.—By joint action of the Census Office and each of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, returns relating to acreages under the principal crops and the number of live stock will be secured annually, in June, from individual farmers. A card has been agreed upon, to be printed by the Census Office, distributed by provincial machinery, and compiled by the Census Office for joint use. Co-operation in the securing of information with regard to farm conditions from month to month, and more particularly of yields per acre in August and September, has also been arranged. In Saskatchewan, full details for 36,000 farms were obtained in 1917, a proportion which places any estimate upon a reliable basis, and similarly successful arrangements in Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia were carried out. In 1918 all the provinces will be included.

Beginning with the year 1917-18, the title of the "Census and Statistics Monthly" was changed to "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics." The monthly will be devoted in future entirely to statistics of agriculture, the intention being to establish a quarterly publication for the treatment of general statistics.

Dairy Factories.—A schedule has been agreed upon between the various Provincial Dairying Branches and the Census Office, to be collected by the provincial machinery and compiled by the Dominion for common use. A Special Report on the Production of Creameries and Cheese Factories will be issued annually by the Census.

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Fisheries.—The departments of Quebec and Ontario and the Dominion Department of Fisheries, which between them exercise executive control of the fisheries of Canada, have agreed with the Census Office in a common method and a joint report.

Forestry.—In forestry statistics similarly the existing provincial statistical agencies, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and the Census have united on a plan of collecting and presenting annual statistics.

Hydro-Electric and other Central Power Plants.—For these establishments the arrangement involves the Census, the Dominion Water Power Branch, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the Quebec Streams Commission, the Maritime Water-power Association, and the Conservation Commission. Forms have been agreed on, to be collected and viséed by the local authorities, the Census effecting the compilations and issuing a report for the whole of Canada.

Mines.—In mining, the Dominion Mines Department is co-operating with the Census under an arrangement whereby the former collects the statistics of production and the latter the statistics of capital, labour, etc., involved in the investigation. A general agreement involving co-operation with the provincial departments is contemplated.

General Manufactures.—In the general field of manufactures, which represents about two-thirds of the value of production, outside of agriculture, and where no administration machinery exists, the Census Office will work alone. A complete list of plants has been compiled with the assistance of provincial factories' inspectors, workmen's compensation boards, etc., and the information will be sought by correspondence and a small field staff.

Altogether, a staff ranging from ten to twenty-five, according to the pressure of the work, is employed.

Trade Statistics.

Organization of Foreign Trade Division.—Under Order in Council of December 6, 1916, the Trade Statistical Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce was transferred to the Census Office as a division on foreign trade statistics. The annual report of the branch for 1916-17 had been previously reorganized and given a much improved form. Beginning with April, 1917, the Monthly Reports were also re-cast. It is hoped to enlarge and improve the work, in collaboration with the Department of Customs.

Internal Trade.—A division on statistics of internal trade was under organization during the year, and a general plan of treating the subject completed which it is expected will take form during 1918.

General.

Canada Year Book, 1916-17.—The Year Book was further enlarged and improved, the compilations being brought more to date than in previous years. The leading article of the issue was a comprehensive review of the natural resources of the Dominion.

Vital Statistics.—During 1917 a scheme of Vital Statistics for Canada was drawn up by the Census Office, and was the subject of an exchange of views between the office and the various provinces, the object being to secure uniformity of method as between the provinces, and the co-ordination of Dominion and Provincial interests. A conference to approve final action will be held during 1918.

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Municipal Statistics.—Work of a preliminary character was done in the organization of Municipal and Education Statistics.

Patriotic Contributions.—The Office completed an investigation as to the amounts contributed by the people of Canada to various patriotic "causes" since the beginning of the war. Altogether over thirty organized funds have been established in Canada, and total contributions had approached \$70,000,000 at the end of the third year of the war.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The work of the Commercial Intelligence Service, under the able superintendency of Mr. Watson Griffin, during the past year has been greatly hampered by the increased restrictions regarding exports and imports, and the lack of shipping facilities. In many cases where commercial relations between Canadian manufacturers and overseas importers were established through the medium of Canadian Trade Commissioners, actual business was prevented by these restrictions. In some cases, orders that had been accepted could not be filled on account of the impossibility of securing ocean transportation. In many other instances orders were declined on the ground that there was no ship space available.

Canadian manufacturers have recently shown a greatly increased interest in the question of export trade after the war and a number of confidential reports have been prepared by Canadian Trade Commissioners at the special request of manufacturers. In the early stages of the war Russia was the country which most interested manufacturers who were looking forward to export trade, but during the past year a large proportion of requests for information have been in reference to South American countries. Great interest has also been shown in the possibilities of export trade to the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the British West Indies when the war is over; and the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom and the other Dominions of the Empire have frequently been called upon to make special investigations as the result of inquiries received from manufacturers.

The correspondence of the Commercial Intelligence Branch during the past year was nearly five times as great as during the last year before the war.

New Office in Italy.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke who had taken a course of special training in the department to fit him for the duties of Canadian Trade Commissioner in Italy, opened his office in Milan last summer, and has already sent some valuable reports on Italian trade.

New Appointee to Japan.

Mr. Arthur E. Bryan, another of the young men who have been in training for overseas work, has left for Japan to take the position of Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama. As Mr Bryan spent his boyhood in Japan, where his father has for many years held an important position in educational work he has special qualification for the position of Trade Commissioner in that country.

Exhibition of Sample Articles.

With a view to helping Canadian manufacturers to understand the requirements of overseas markets, the Canadian Trade Commissioners were instructed some time ago to get samples of articles in demand in the countries where they are stationed. After considerable delay resulting from war conditions, a building was secured at the

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corner of Kent and Wellington streets, Ottawa, for a permanent exhibition of these commercial samples, and in the course of a few months a large number of articles will be ready for inspection by manufacturers. Each sample is numbered, and particulars regarding country of origin, methods of packing, prices, and other information will be kept on file for convenient reference.

Exhibition of Hides from India.

British India annually produces about eight million raw hides, of which about five million were exported annually to Germany and Austria prior to the war. The Hides and Tanning Materials Committee of the Imperial Institute is endeavouring to secure a market for these hides within the British Empire, and the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been asked to co-operate so far as Canada is concerned. A number of hides have been received from the Imperial Institute, and have already been inspected by most of the tanners in the province of Ontario. They will be exhibited in other provinces where tanning industries exist. As the tanners who have inspected them agree that a more accurate opinion regarding the value of the hides could be obtained if some of the hides were tanned and placed beside the raw hides for exhibition purposes, arrangements have been made for the tanning of half the hides which were sent out by the Imperial Institute.

MOTION PICTURES.

The work of the department in the utilization of educational motion pictures for the purpose of screening Canada's vast natural resources, her primary productive occupations, and her development along the lines of secondary and industrial activities has made considerable progress. This work is in charge of Mr. B. E. Norrish, M.Sc.

The films prepared during 1916-17 illustrating the harvesting, inspection and transportation of grain, and the various water-powers of Canada, developed and undeveloped, have been screened before important groups of bankers, stock exchanges, boards of trade, educational institutions, and government officials throughout Canada, the United States, Great Britain, and New Zealand. As soon as prints are available, they will be forwarded to Australia, South Africa, and foreign countries interested in Canadian trade.

It is interesting to note that one complete set of the water-power films was despatched to London, England, at the special request of a member of the Inventions Board of the Admiralty, to be shown to high government and scientific officials, probably in connection with the solution of some war problems with special reference to the fixation of nitrogen.

In July the department undertook the preparation of eight reels of Canadian scenery, industrial activities, and pictures of a generally popular type. These pictures include "Typical Views of Canada from Coast to Coast," "Banff National Park," "Lake Louise," "Water-powers of Western Canada," "Water-powers of Eastern Canada," "The Great Natural Industries of Canada," "Agricultural Opportunities in Western Canada," and "How Canada and the Farmer Co-operate in Grain-raising." The series has had a wide circulation throughout the motion picture circuits of the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

It is considered that the net result of this propaganda will be, not only the harnessing of general public interest in foreign countries to our vast natural resources, but also the attraction of capital to the development of new water-powers and the location of new industries.

Suitable quarters for the carrying on of this work have recently been completed on Wellington street in Ottawa, and it is expected that in the future our operations will be extended to cover our remaining natural resources and some of our larger industrial activities.

GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Board of Grain Commissioners, under this department, have had many complicated problems to deal with in the administration of the Canada Grain Act during the past year, but the high quality of the grain materially reduced the difficulties which in the ordinary course surround the administration of this important branch of the service.

On the resignation of Dr. Magill, Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Mr. Leslie H. Boyd, K.C., of Montreal, was appointed Chairman of the Board by Order in Council of the 31st March, 1917. The other members of the Board are Mr. J. P. Jones and Mr. W. D. Staples.

The crop year 1916-17 has been the most phenomenal year in the history of the Canadian grain trade. Owing to the conditions prevailing in the United States, and the difference in the price of wheat in favour of the farmer of the United States, during the spring of 1917, the Canadian Government, by Order in Council dated the 16th of April, 1917, placed wheat, wheat flour, and semolina on the free list of imports into Canada, thus permitting the free export of Canadian wheat into the United States under the Wilson-Underwood tariff of 1913.

This would have given the farmers another market for their grain, but in the month of May, on account of the scarcity of contract grades and the great demand for the same by our Allies, prices rapidly advanced, and on the 3rd of May, the price of May option was \$3.05 at Winnipeg. These conditions created a panic, which caused the Grain Exchange to discontinue all trading in May, June, and July futures. This condition of affairs resulted in the appointment of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, with powers to fix the price of the season's crop and issue orders and regulations for its distribution.

Following these events, the introduction of sample markets again became a live issue. The Board of Grain Commissioners held a public session at Winnipeg in the month of June, which was attended by representatives of the grain growers, grain merchants, elevator companies, railway companies, boards of trade, and other interested parties from all over the western part of Canada.

Sample Markets.

Following this session the Board of Grain Commissioners recommended the introduction of sample markets to the Government, and, under section 57 of the Canada Grain Act, sample markets were inaugurated on the 1st of September, 1917. On account of the fixed prices and there being practically only one buyer, namely, the Wheat Export Company, on behalf of the Allies, sample markets have not developed as rapidly as the general public believed they would, but the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the Port Arthur and Fort William Grain Exchanges have both made ample preparations for the successful operation of sample markets, and when conditions again become normal both these exchanges will have had an opportunity of perfecting their organizations to such an extent that it is believed the whole machinery of sample markets will run smoothly and will be able to cope with the large sample trading business which it is anticipated will then develop.

Grain of Superior Quality.

The movement of grain from the western provinces, and its inspection at Winnipeg, brought out the fact of the vastly superior quality of wheat in the last crop. Out of a total of 52,357 cars inspected in the Western Division during September and October, no less than 41,173 graded 3 Northern or better, 28,392 of these grading 1 Hard or

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1 Northern. The Board of Grain Commissioners found a new condition of affairs as regards the oat crop, the oat crop this fall being exceedingly dirty, and the question of allowance for oat cleaning has been discussed with the trade.

The first week of September saw a strike of the terminal elevator labourers, which extended over a week and gave the Board of Grain Commissioners considerable worry, as the Board had undertaken to do its share in facilitating the movement of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat through the terminals for the use of our Allies before navigation closed, but the Government, under the War Measures Act, appointed a Director of Elevators, and the men went back to work under an arrangement which has worked out satisfactorily up to the present.

The loss of this week, owing to the strike, was serious, as the loading onto boats was subsequently delayed because there was not sufficient grain ahead in the houses to load the boats continuously, and the grain unloaded from cars had to be cleaned before being loaded onto the boats, thus tying up the boats pending the cleaning operations.

Trial Shipment via Panama Canal.

During the fall of 1917, the Board of Grain Commissioners, acting under directions of the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made the necessary arrangements with the Wheat Export Company to supply about 100,000 bushels of wheat to be shipped on the new steamer *War Viceroy*, as a test cargo, from Vancouver through the Panama canal to Liverpool. This wheat was inspected at Calgary in the cars, again from the cars into the government elevator at Vancouver, and then from the elevator into the steamer *Viceroy*. All necessary tests were made in order that an accurate record could be had of the condition of this grain prior to and at the time of its loading into the steamer. The cargo has arrived safely, and Mr. Alcock, the assistant to the board's chemist, Dr. Birchard, who accompanied the cargo, will make his official report, which will be of great interest to the grain trade generally.

Special Arrangements for the Despatch of Grain.

During January and February, on account of the car and motive-power shortage, by joint arrangement of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Board of Grain Supervisors, the Wheat Export Company, and the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for the purpose of facilitating the movement of wheat to the seaboard during the winter months, the Canadian Government elevator at Saskatoon has been working at full capacity on behalf of the Wheat Export Company, taking in over one hundred cars a day, and shipping out a similar number for all-rail shipment to St. John and other seaboard ports.

Embargo on Screenings.

The Board has also been much occupied with the question of screenings and the defining of stock food products as distinguished from refuse screenings, and in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture Stock Food Department, an embargo was placed on all screenings which came under the category of standard stock food products as defined by the Department of Agriculture, which has proven of great benefit and importance to stock breeders in Canada, and only such refuse screenings as were graded as such by the government inspectors were allowed to be exported.

Cars Inspected, etc.

The cars inspected in the Western Inspection Division from September 1 to January 31, 1918, were as follows:—

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Wheat.. . . . | 98,434 |
| Oats.. . . . | 15,461 |
| Barley.. . . . | 4,856 |
| Flax.. . . . | 2,765 |
| Rye.. . . . | 340 |

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The total receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur at all elevators from September 1 to December 31, 1917, amounted to:—

| | Net Bushels. |
|------------------|--------------|
| Wheat.. | 95,359,453 |
| Oats.. | 13,296,479 |
| Barley.. | 4,090,602 |
| Flax.. | 2,256,417 |
| Rye.. | 155,302 |

Port Arthur and Fort William, as a grain handling centre, has a very favourable standing. Chicago, with eighty elevators, has a bushel capacity of 55,236,000; Minneapolis and St. Paul, with fifty-nine elevators, has a bushel capacity of 53,395,000; and Fort William and Port Arthur, with twenty-nine elevators, has a bushel capacity of 49,370,000.

During the fall and early winter the board has also been occupied with the claims of returned soldiers for employment, and is giving, and will give, the returned men every consideration when qualified to do the work required.

The board has also been occupied for some time making the necessary arrangements to provide a military guard around the twenty-nine elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and this guard is now in effect.

THE BOARD OF GRAIN SUPERVISORS FOR CANADA.

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada was appointed June, 1917, under the War Measures Act, 1914, to supervise Canadian grain, with authority to establish prices, regulate distribution, and commandeer excepting on the farms.

The board is an honorary body of eleven members, appointed with special consideration to the interests of producers, the grain trade, the consuming public, and overseas purchasers, namely:—Chairman, Robert Magill, Winnipeg, Man.; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.; S. K. Rathwell, Moosejaw, Sask.; W. L. Best, Ottawa, Ont.; J. C. Gage, Winnipeg, Man.; W. R. Bawlf, Winnipeg, Man.; L. H. Clarke, Toronto, Ont.; W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, Man.; Joseph Ainey, Montreal, Que.; James Stewart, Winnipeg, Man.; T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man. Hon. T. A. Crerar resigned on entering the Government; Mr. W. F. Riddle, of Regina, was appointed in his stead.

Preliminary Investigations.

Immediately following the creation of the board, and prior to the harvesting of the 1917 crop, public sessions were held in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, and inquiries generally were made with a view to establishing fair and just prices for Canadian grain, and a proper distribution thereof.

The Food Control authorities in the United States were conferred with, and the conclusions reached by them in investigations of a similar nature were carefully taken into account. It became apparent that there should be no considerable disparity in policy between the two countries.

Prices: Balance of 1916 Wheat Crop.

In July, 1917, the board set a maximum price on wheat, for the balance of the 1916 crop of \$2.40 per bushel basis, Fort William; and placed a limited prohibition on shipment to the United States in order to discourage holding for higher prices and to make the wheat available for shipment overseas, where it was urgently needed. Later this price was converted into a minimum as well, up to the 31st August, 1917.

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1917 Wheat Crop.

In early September the authorities in the United States established prices for their 1917 crop of wheat, based on the grades specified in their newly adopted Grain Standards Act. After deciding upon the advisability of having a parity in prices between the two countries, and after full consideration of the fairness to Canadian interests and overseas purchasers of the prices, the board adopted the United States prices for like grades of Canadian wheat in relative basic position, fixed, per bushel, as follows:—

From September 12, 1917, to August 31, 1918, inclusive:—

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| No. 1 Manitoba Hard.. | \$2 21 |
| No. 1 " Northern.. | 2 21 |
| No. 2 " " .. | 2 18 |
| No. 3 " " .. | 2 15 |
| No. 1 Alberta Red Winter.. | 2 21 |
| No. 2 " " .. | 2 18 |
| No. 3 " " .. | 2 15 |

From October 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918, inclusive:—

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Rej. 1 Northern.. | \$2 11 |
| Rej. 2 " .. | 2 08 |
| Rej. 3 " .. | 2 03 |
| Smutty 1 Northern.. | 2 12 |
| " 2 " .. | 2 09 |
| " 3 " .. | 2 05 |

From October 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918, inclusive:—

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| No Grade, 1 Northern Tough.. | \$2 15 |
| " 2 " " .. | 2 12 |
| " 3 " " .. | 2 07 |

From November 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918, inclusive:—

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| No. 4 wheat.. | \$2 08 |
| No. 5 " .. | 1 96 |
| No. 6 " .. | 1 87 |

Basis in store public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur:—

From October 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918, inclusive:—

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| No. 2 Ontario Winter Wheat.. | \$2 22 |
|------------------------------|--------|

From January 10, 1918, to August 31, 1918, inclusive:—

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| No. 3 Ontario Winter Wheat.. | 2 19 |
|------------------------------|------|

Basis in store, Montreal.

Flour mills may pay one cent (1 cent) per bushel in excess of the fixed price to cover the cost of diversion to their mills.

Street Wheat.

The price of wheat to the farmer who sells by wagon load to the country elevator (commonly known as street wheat) called for very careful consideration and analysis in order to perform the duties of the board with respect to the fixing of uniform prices throughout Canada.

It was decided that a minimum should be set in order to assure a fair price to the small farmer, not in a position to ship his grain by the carload. The board heard considerable argument from the country elevator interests, turning on such matters as the cost of operation, the increased cost due to war conditions, the limited crop anticipated, and the necessity of utilizing the elevators to the maximum in order to move the crop with despatch. The conclusion reached was that the price of street wheat should be not more than five cents (5 cents) less than the fixed price, after deducting the cost of freight from the shipping point to the basic point.

Coarse Grains.

The board has worked in harmony with the Food Controller for Canada, the Dominion Government Seed Commissioner, the Grain Exchanges, and the authorities in the United States with respect to prices, distribution and conservation of oats, barley, and flax.

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Carrying Charges Upon Street Wheat.

The gross revenue of five cents (5 cents) per bushel permitted the country elevator on street wheat does not include such items as cost of interest on the money invested in the wheat, nor the cost of insurance. In Canada this is a very considerable feature due to transportation conditions, particularly with respect to the winter closing of navigation on the Great Lakes. It was quite apparent that some fund should be created out of which the country elevators might be reimbursed for this expense, at least up to the time transportation facilities permitted of the movement of the wheat. The suggestion that an increment to the fixed price, month by month, be permitted met with two objections, namely: This increment after a period of months would put the Canadian price considerably above the United States price, thus creating a disparity which it was desirable to avoid; also the anticipation of a higher price in subsequent months might retard the movement of the wheat to the market.

The rate per bushel to be paid to the elevators called for considerable argument, such as the increased cost of money and the desirability to guard against establishing a figure which might include an earning to the elevator, which would be an inducement to hold back the wheat to create an earning, and yet it was essential that the elevator should not be required to suffer a loss, as it might result in them being closed up. A conclusion was finally reached that the carrying charge on street wheat should be one twenty-fifth of one cent ($\frac{1}{25}$ cent) per bushel per day, accruing from the time the wheat is purchased until it is delivered at the terminal elevator or mill.

The amount of carrying charges likely to be disbursed was liberally estimated and an assessment for the creation of a "Carrying Charge Fund," was ordered at the following rates:—

Assessment on Millers and Exporters.

Canadian millers, two cents (2 cents) per bushel upon the wheat ground. Exporters, four cents (4 cents) per bushel upon the wheat exported.

Provision was made, so far as possible, that these charges should be paid before the wheat was permitted shipped.

It was understood that as the Wheat Export Company, Limited, would be, by far, the largest contributors to the fund, that they should be refunded the surplus after all carrying charges, as well as the cost of administration of the board had been provided for.

Carrying Charges on Wheat for Eastern Millers.

During the period of closed navigation, stocks of wheat are available to western millers from the country elevators as the mills require the wheat, without the necessity of the mills carrying large stocks themselves, whereas in Eastern Canada the mills for the most part must provide themselves with wheat before navigation closes, and carry the wheat throughout the winter, at their own expense, thus a disparity arises as between eastern and western millers.

To care for this disparity it was decided that the carrying charge fund should be enlarged to reimburse the eastern millers for the cost of carrying wheat during the winter months as follows:—

The assessment on the mills of Canada was increased from two cents (2 cents) per bushel to two and one-half cents ($2\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per bushel to provide for carrying charges as follows:—

Upon wheat stored between the 15th December, 1917, and the 30th April, 1918—

(a) In Eastern Public Elevators, one twenty-second of one cent ($\frac{1}{22}$ cent) per bushel per day.

(b) In Winter Storage Boats at Eastern Lake Ports, one twenty-fifth of one cent ($\frac{1}{25}$ cent) per bushel per day.

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Additional Carrying Charge Fund to Stabilize Flour Prices.

The fixed prices, the minimum rate of carrying charges, the anxiety of the Allied Governments for the wheat, with the consequent pressure brought to bear upon the railways, the elevator interests, and the farmers, all tended to deplete the stocks of wheat in Western Canada in such areas as the transportation facilities would permit. After the close of navigation it became apparent that some action should be taken to hold back wheat for the mills in Western Canada dependent upon the wheat from these depleted areas, but the wheat could not be held back without incurring a cost in carrying it, and the carrying charge for street wheat did not anticipate caring for this additional expense.

The Board conferred with the Millers' Committee of the Office of the Food Controller at Ottawa in early January, 1918, with respect to the whole question of carrying wheat for mills for the remainder of the crop season, it having been represented to the Board that the Food Controller wished to establish an unchangeable price for flour during the currency of the fixed prices on wheat. In order to accomplish this it became necessary to anticipate the full carrying charges that the wheat for the mills would bear up to the new crop. In order to defray this cost a new and "Additional Carrying Charge Fund," was created by levying an assessment on all of the mills in Canada of one and one-half cents ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per bushel upon all of the wheat ground up to the 31st August, 1918.

Carrying charges to be paid from this fund were decided upon as follows:—

Upon Wheat held by the Mills.

(a) In public terminal elevators at Fort William and/ or Port Arthur, one fourteenth of one cent ($\frac{1}{14}$ cent) per bushel per day.

(b) In winter storage boats, at Fort William and/ or Port Arthur, one twenty-fifth of one cent ($\frac{1}{25}$ cent) per bushel per day.

(c) In interior government terminal elevators, one twenty-fifth of one cent ($\frac{1}{25}$ cent) per bushel per day.

(d) In flour mill bins, excepting such portion of the wheat as is ordinarily required by the mill for a fortnight's grinding, one twenty-fifth of one cent ($\frac{1}{25}$ cent) per bushel per day.

(e) In country elevators, where ordered to be held by the board, one-thirteenth of one cent ($\frac{1}{13}$ cent) per bushel per day.

Administration of the Carrying Charge Fund.

Engagements were made with the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association for the collection and disbursement, respectively, of the fund. Proper regulations have been effected by the Board providing for a daily accounting to the Board of the operations of the two associations, and government auditors engaged to conduct a continuous audit of the records. It is estimated that the funds handled will amount to between four and five million dollars.

Administrative Expenses.

As intimated above, the expenses of the board are being cared for out of the Carrying Charge Fund.

These expenses consist of:—

(a) Members' travelling expenses, when engaged in the work of the Board.

(b) The salaries of the secretary and staff of three persons, together with incidental expenses of the office.

(c) The agents of the board, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association, who have

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volunteered their services on a basis of the cost of the additional staff and sundry expenses necessary to work involved.

(d) Auditors for the Wheat Export Company, Limited, who verify the accuracy of the statements rendered for the payment of the carrying charges.

(e) Auditors for the Dominion Government.

It is estimated that the total expenses will aggregate some forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) per annum.

Wheat Movement up to the Close of Navigation.

Following the order of the board in July, 1917, prohibiting the export of wheat to the United States without the consent of the board, the Commissioner of Customs ordered that shipments of wheat should not be permitted to pass customs outports in Canada without being accompanied by a permit from the board, excepting shipments belonging to the Wheat Export Company, Limited. These regulations have continued in force, and the exports have been confined almost entirely to the Wheat Export Company, Limited.

Before the harvesting of the 1917 crop, the board met with the officials of the railroads in the west and received a joint signed undertaking from them to move one hundred million (100,000,000) bushels of wheat to the Great Lakes before the close of navigation.

The board, through its agents, the Winnipeg Grain and produce Exchange Clearing Association, obtained semi-monthly progress reports of the flow of wheat from the country to the terminals, as reported by the country elevators, and through this medium kept continuously posted as to what was being accomplished from time to time by the railways.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence were consulted with from time to time and lent their authority to the movement, and the performance undertaken by the railways was practically accomplished by the close of navigation.

Wheat Movement All Rail to Eastern Canada.

After navigation closed the board met at Ottawa with Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and with the Millers' Committee of the office of the Food Controller for Canada, to arrange for the largest possible movement of wheat east, all-rail to the Atlantic seaboard and for distribution to the mills in Eastern Canada.

Plans were made for an all-rail movement east of not less than two hundred and fifty cars per day, of which one hundred and fifty per day were to be from Fort William and Port Arthur via the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway, and one hundred cars from Transcona, Man., via the Canadian Government Railway. It was decided to utilize the government elevators at Saskatoon and Transcona to provide a supply of wheat for the Canadian Government Railway movement. Sir Henry Drayton made the necessary arrangements with the railways, and the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada issued orders restricting the shipment of wheat on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway lines into the government elevator at Transcona, for the account of the Wheat Export Company, Limited, and on the Canadian Northern Railway lines west of Saskatoon into the government elevator at Saskatoon for account of the Wheat Export Company, Limited, for furtherance to the Canadian Government Railway via the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

These orders were also intended to relieve the areas on the Canadian Northern Railway where the elevators were congested and the farmers suffering a hardship in being unable to market their wheat.

The results anticipated were not accomplished, the movement east amounting to only about fifty per cent of what was planned.

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The Millers' Committee recommended that the board provide for the distribution of wheat to eastern mills through the Wheat Export Company, Limited, and accordingly orders were issued that the stocks of wheat in public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and subsequent receipts therein up to the opening of navigation, be turned over to the Wheat Export Company. In Western Canada it was necessary to restrict wheat shipments to the mills in certain areas, and an order was issued on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to restrict the shipment of wheat from certain subdivisions on its lines tributary to Moosejaw, Sask., into the Government elevator, Moosejaw, for account of the wheat Export Company, Limited, with whom arrangements have been made for distribution to the mills dependent upon it. The board has further ordered that the wheat on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines in southern Alberta shall be delivered only to mills in that area and/or the province of British Columbia.

SPECIAL TRADE MISSION REPORT.

In July last was issued the report of Special Trade Commission to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. This commission made a thorough investigation into opportunities for trade between Canada and the countries mentioned, pursuant to an Order in Council of the 11th of May, 1916. 7,000 copies in English and 3,000 copies in French were issued, and have been given a wide distribution in Canada. Additional copies, however, are available should they be required.

FUEL CONTROLLER.

In July, 1916, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the appointment of a Fuel Controller and the necessary organization to deal with the question of the importation, distribution, production and consumption of coal. Mr. C. A. Magrath, D.T.S., was appointed to the position, and forthwith entered actively upon his duties. During the past year, regulations governing the sale and distribution of coal have been made, and a vast amount of import and consumption statistics in regard to fuel in the various provinces of Canada has been gathered and compiled so as to lay the foundation for intelligent administration. The late abnormally cold winter all over the more northerly part of the American continent added considerably to the difficulties of the Fuel Controller, but Canada came through that difficult period without any very serious dislocation of industry or suffering on the part of the public.

MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.

During the past year a number of important services under subsidy by the department have been either entirely discontinued or considerably curtailed. Overseas services on the Atlantic especially have been affected, the acute shortage of tonnage resulting in the withdrawal from these services, for Admiralty purposes, of all the steamships heretofore made available by the respective companies under contract. The services, therefore, at present on the Atlantic to New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa have been discontinued. The service to the British West Indies has been materially reduced, and all the steamships heretofore performing services under contract to the United Kingdom have been taken over by the British Admiralty. This naturally has led to considerable hardships for Canadian exporters but they have loyally recognized that the needs of the Admiralty and the successful prosecution of the war must be given first consideration.

Some services within Canadian waters have also been discontinued, and at this writing there are important services which will require steamship communication during the coming season of navigation, but for which there are no available steamships in sight. It is hoped, however, that with the impetus given to wooden-shipbuilding,

there will be sailing ships made available, which will at least be able to provide reasonable communication for the duration of the war.

As previously stated, the report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions will not be published hereafter as Part VI of the report of this department, but will appear as a supplement to the Deputy Minister's report.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF CANADA.

In order to present a review of the trade of Canada to as late a period as possible, I propose to make some observations relative to Canadian trade for the twelve months ended December 31, 1917, contrasted with the trade for the last normal year prior to the war, viz., for the calendar year 1913. Appended to this report (Appendix A) will be found statistical tables showing:—

- No. 1. Summary of the imports and exports of Canada, calendar years 1913 and 1917.
- No. 2. Principal commodities imported into Canada, calendar years 1913 and 1917.
- No. 3. Principal commodities exported from Canada, calendar years 1913 and 1917.

It will be noted by reference to table No. 1 (Appendix A) that the total trade of Canada—imports for consumption and exports of Canadian produce—amounted to \$2,552,412,571 for the calendar year 1917, showing an increase of \$1,457,130,633 or 133.1 per cent over that for the calendar year 1913. The imports in 1913 were valued at \$659,063,871 and in 1917 at \$1,005,071,716, showing an increase from 1913 to 1917 of \$346,007,845, or 52.5 per cent, while the exports in 1913 amounted to \$436,218,067, and 1917 to \$1,547,340,855, representing an increase in the exports from 1913 to 1917, of \$1,111,122,788, or 254.8 per cent. During this period the exports of the mine increased \$18,316,796; the fisheries, \$8,086,529; the forest, \$9,748,202; animal produce, \$118,949,315; agricultural products, \$322,657,599; and manufactures, \$628,420,819.

Imports into Canada, 1917.

An examination of the principal commodities imported into Canada for the calendar years, 1913 and 1917, (see table No. 2, Appendix A) will show that the increase in the imports from 1913 to 1917, of \$346,007,845, was largely made up of increases in those classes of goods required for war purposes. The increase in the following classes of goods is quite marked:—

| Articles. | 1913. | 1917. | Increase. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Articles for army and navy.. .. . | 1,119 | 163,356,709 | 163,355,590 |
| Breadstuffs | 10,596,899 | 18,687,837 | 8,090,938 |
| Coal, coke and charcoal..... | 50,118,330 | 77,208,503 | 27,090,173 |
| Cordage, rope and twine..... | 4,231,818 | 9,813,628 | 5,531,810 |
| Cotton and manufactures | 39,355,296 | 57,587,175 | 18,031,879 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc..... | 15,402,410 | 26,103,203 | 10,700,793 |
| Fruits and nuts..... | 17,232,615 | 21,704,389 | 4,471,774 |
| Grasses and fibres..... | 2,103,196 | 6,122,449 | 4,019,253 |
| Gutta-percha..... | 10,114,680 | 14,070,152 | 3,955,472 |
| Metals and minerals | 166,459,881 | 212,646,736 | 46,186,855 |
| Oils..... | 16,904,227 | 32,572,034 | 15,667,807 |
| Provisions..... | 11,094,693 | 38,014,389 | 26,919,696 |
| Silk and manufactures..... | 9,723,797 | 13,854,906 | 4,131,109 |
| Sugar and molasses.. .. . | 17,581,449 | 39,394,031 | 21,812,582 |
| Tea..... | 6,240,574 | 12,342,257 | 6,101,683 |
| Wool and manufactures. | 33,543,698 | 37,136,553 | 3,592,855 |

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The only classes of goods to show large decreases from 1913 to 1917 were: fancy goods, decrease \$1,487,351; furs, decrease \$1,625,759; gloves and mitts, decrease \$1,026,711; hats and caps, decrease \$1,117,770; precious stones, decrease \$2,093,098; settlers' effects, decrease \$8,701,308; spirits and wines, decrease \$3,258,775; and wood, decrease \$11,950,226.

Exports from Canada, 1917.

It will be found on examination of the exports from Canada for the calendar year, 1917 (see table No. 3, Appendix A) that the increase in the exports from 1913 to 1917, of \$1,111,122,788, was in those articles having a direct bearing on the war. Some of the most important increases were in the following commodities:—

| Articles. | 1913. | 1917. | Increase. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Bacon..... | 4,033,407 | 55,261,387 | 51,227,980 |
| Beef .. | 1,021,142 | 12,116,793 | 11,095,651 |
| Brass, old and scrap | 293,572 | 9,615,627 | 9,322,055 |
| Cheese | 19,441,127 | 38,452,148 | 19,011,021 |
| Clothing..... | 400,290 | 10,356,348 | 9,956,058 |
| Copper..... | 9,927,814 | 23,256,278 | 13,328,464 |
| Explosives | 246,496 | 434,970,810 | 434,724,314 |
| Fish .. | 19,715,644 | 27,557,377 | 7,841,733 |
| Flour of wheat..... | 21,011,285 | 79,141,990 | 58,130,705 |
| Iron and steel | 10,999,276 | 43,929,069 | 32,929,793 |
| Leather | 2,577,869 | 10,647,428 | 8,069,559 |
| Oats .. | 12,294,674 | 38,235,864 | 25,941,190 |
| Planks and boards | 19,956,478 | 27,477,421 | 7,520,943 |
| Printing paper | 9,990,378 | 32,561,020 | 22,570,642 |
| Sugar | 222 | 8,969,813 | 8,969,591 |
| Vegetables | 1,533,790 | 20,924,924 | 19,391,134 |
| Vehicles..... | 3,839,899 | 23,493,145 | 19,653,246 |
| Wheat | 125,728,728 | 347,095,186 | 221,366,458 |
| Wood pulp..... | 5,913,660 | 26,192,906 | 20,279,246 |

The only commodities exported that show large decreases, from 1913 to 1917, were flax seed and silver, metallic, in ore, etc. Flax seed decreased from \$27,030,826 to \$18,884,844, and silver, metallic, contained in ore, etc., from \$21,441,220 to \$17,621,398.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Attached will be found appendices showing the inspection of the following commodities:—

- Lumber (Appendix B).
- Hay and Straw (Appendix C).
- Fish Oil (Appendix D).
- Pot and Pearl Ash (Appendix E).
- Leather and Hides (Appendix F).

Reports will also be found attached, from the:—

- Inspector of Binder Twine (Appendix G).
- Inspector of Crude Petroleum Bounties (Appendix H).
- Inspector of Gold and Silver Marking Act (Appendix I).
- Supervisor of Lead Bounties (Appendix J).

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

The DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
March 31, 1918.

APPENDIX A.

TRADE OF CANADA—CALENDAR YEARS 1913 AND 1917.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

No. 1—Imports and Exports of Canada for the last normal year before the war, calendar year 1913, and for the calendar year 1917.

| | Calendar Years. | | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | 1913. | 1917. | |
| <i>Merchandise.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Imports for Consumption— | | | |
| Dutiable goods..... | 438,539,132 | 557,636,509 | (+) 119,097,377 |
| Free goods..... | 220,524,739 | 447,435,207 | (+) 226,910,468 |
| Total imports..... | 659,063,871 | 1,005,071,716 | (+) 346,007,845 |
| Duty collected..... | 113,881,578 | 167,041,330 | (+) 53,159,752 |
| Exports-- | | | |
| Canadian Produce— | | | |
| The mine..... | 59,073,167 | 77,389,963 | (+) 18,316,796 |
| The fisheries..... | 20,237,348 | 28,323,877 | (+) 8,086,529 |
| The forest..... | 42,532,673 | 52,280,875 | (+) 9,748,202 |
| Animal produce..... | 51,612,569 | 170,561,884 | (+) 118,949,315 |
| Agricultural products..... | 208,642,660 | 531,300,259 | (+) 322,657,599 |
| Manufactures..... | 54,010,873 | 682,431,692 | (+) 628,420,819 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 108,777 | 5,052,305 | (+) 4,943,528 |
| Total Canadian Exports..... | 436,218,067 | 1,547,340,855 | (+) 1,111,122,788 |
| Foreign Produce— | | | |
| The mine..... | 213,641 | 719,784 | (+) 506,143 |
| The fisheries..... | 78,595 | 598,608 | (+) 520,013 |
| The forest..... | 608,800 | 234,207 | (-) 374,593 |
| Animal produce..... | 1,293,898 | 8,458,512 | (+) 7,164,614 |
| Agricultural products..... | 8,582,704 | 11,500,247 | (+) 2,917,543 |
| Manufactures..... | 10,688,001 | 22,169,689 | (+) 11,481,688 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,835,540 | 2,474,147 | (-) 361,393 |
| Total Foreign Exports..... | 24,301,179 | 46,155,194 | (+) 21,854,015 |
| <i>Recapitulation.</i> | | | |
| Imports of merchandise..... | 659,063,871 | 1,005,071,716 | (+) 346,007,845 |
| Exports of Canadian merchandise..... | 436,218,067 | 1,547,340,855 | (+) 1,111,122,788 |
| Total imports, and exports of Canadian merchandise..... | 1,095,281,938 | 2,552,412,571 | (+) 1,457,130,633 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise..... | 24,301,179 | 46,155,194 | (+) 21,854,015 |
| Total Trade (mdse.)..... | 1,119,583,117 | 2,598,567,765 | (+) 1,478,984,648 |
| <i>Coin and Bullion.</i> | | | |
| Imports of coin and bullion.. | 14,175,708 | 15,334,673 | (+) 1,158,965 |
| Exports of coin and bullion— | | | |
| Canadian produce.... | 34 | 247,628 | (+) 247,594 |
| Foreign produce..... | 13,894,384 | 2,993,286 | (-) 10,901,098 |
| Total imports and exports of Coin and Bullion .. | 28,070,126 | 18,575,587 | (-) 9,494,539 |

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IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR CONSUMPTION.

No. 2—Imports of Commodities into Canada for Consumption for the last normal year before the war, calendar year 1913, and for the calendar year 1917.

| | Calendar Years. | | Increase (+) |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 1913. | 1917. | Decrease (—) |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Animals, living..... | 2,814,030 | 2,606,343 | (—) 207,687 |
| Articles for army and navy..... | 1,119 | 163,356,709 | (+) 163,355,590 |
| " ships' stores..... | 1,069,433 | 2,729,015 | (+) 1,659,582 |
| Books and printed matter..... | 6,774,597 | 6,302,527 | (—) 472,070 |
| Breadstuffs..... | 10,596,899 | 18,687,837 | (+) 8,090,938 |
| Bricks, clays, and tiles..... | 3,445,862 | 4,015,355 | (+) 569,493 |
| Buttons and materials for..... | 936,317 | 943,021 | (+) 6,704 |
| Clocks and watches..... | 2,441,702 | 2,321,227 | (—) 120,475 |
| Coal, coke and charcoal..... | 50,118,330 | 77,208,503 | (+) 27,090,173 |
| Cocoa and chocolate..... | 2,602,838 | 3,024,705 | (+) 421,867 |
| Coffee and chicory..... | 2,584,432 | 2,284,173 | (—) 300,259 |
| Cordage, rope and twine..... | 4,281,818 | 9,813,628 | (+) 5,531,810 |
| Cotton and manufactures of..... | 39,355,296 | 57,387,175 | (+) 18,031,879 |
| Curtains and shams..... | 671,703 | 391,096 | (—) 280,607 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines..... | 15,402,410 | 26,103,203 | (+) 10,700,793 |
| Earthenware..... | 3,314,870 | 2,595,578 | (—) 719,292 |
| Electric apparatus..... | 9,966,806 | 10,350,361 | (+) 423,555 |
| Explosives..... | 1,270,938 | 695,381 | (—) 575,557 |
| Fancy goods..... | 4,987,037 | 3,499,686 | (—) 1,487,351 |
| Fertilizers..... | 755,866 | 1,444,284 | (+) 688,418 |
| Fish..... | 2,151,957 | 2,216,748 | (+) 64,791 |
| Flax, hemp and jute..... | 9,267,152 | 10,677,080 | (+) 1,409,928 |
| Fruits and nuts..... | 17,232,615 | 21,704,389 | (+) 4,471,774 |
| Furs and manufactures of..... | 5,672,005 | 4,046,246 | (—) 1,625,759 |
| Glass and glassware..... | 5,435,054 | 5,055,205 | (—) 379,849 |
| Gloves and mitts..... | 2,870,314 | 1,843,603 | (—) 1,026,711 |
| Grasses and fibres..... | 2,103,196 | 6,122,449 | (+) 4,019,253 |
| Grease..... | 1,142,621 | 2,036,631 | (+) 894,010 |
| Gutta-percha and India-rubber..... | 10,114,680 | 14,070,152 | (+) 3,955,472 |
| Hats and caps..... | 5,821,143 | 4,703,373 | (—) 1,117,770 |
| Hides and skins..... | 9,820,555 | 11,095,437 | (+) 1,274,882 |
| Jewellery..... | 1,867,313 | 880,488 | (—) 986,825 |
| Leather and manufactures of..... | 8,929,509 | 9,861,186 | (+) 931,677 |
| Magic lanterns and moving picture machines..... | 1,246,856 | 1,284,291 | (+) 37,435 |
| Metals and minerals..... | 166,459,881 | 212,646,736 | (+) 46,186,855 |
| Musical instruments..... | 2,246,916 | 3,566,181 | (+) 1,319,265 |
| Oilcloth..... | 2,525,613 | 2,583,752 | (+) 58,139 |
| Oils..... | 16,904,227 | 32,572,034 | (+) 15,667,807 |
| Optical instruments..... | 1,578,991 | 1,494,187 | (—) 84,804 |
| Paintings..... | 1,941,838 | 1,059,172 | (—) 882,666 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 2,450,695 | 3,275,481 | (+) 824,786 |
| Paper and manufactures of..... | 8,460,883 | 7,879,315 | (—) 581,568 |
| Perfumery..... | 784,173 | 648,339 | (—) 135,834 |
| Precious stones..... | 3,654,733 | 1,561,635 | (—) 2,093,098 |
| Provisions..... | 11,094,693 | 38,014,389 | (+) 26,919,696 |
| Ribbons..... | 1,720,206 | 1,633,179 | (—) 87,027 |
| Salt..... | 565,283 | 1,088,205 | (+) 522,922 |
| Seeds..... | 1,677,229 | 1,593,212 | (—) 84,017 |
| Settlers' effects..... | 15,017,363 | 6,316,055 | (—) 8,701,308 |
| Silk and manufactures of..... | 9,723,797 | 13,854,906 | (+) 4,131,109 |
| Soap..... | 1,362,777 | 1,080,494 | (—) 282,283 |
| Spirits and wines..... | 7,157,260 | 3,898,485 | (—) 3,258,775 |
| Stone, marble and slate..... | 2,944,152 | 1,831,854 | (—) 1,112,298 |
| Sugar and molasses..... | 17,581,449 | 39,394,031 | (+) 21,812,582 |
| Tea..... | 6,240,574 | 12,342,257 | (+) 6,101,683 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of..... | 7,552,488 | 7,144,051 | (—) 408,437 |
| Vegetables..... | 3,239,134 | 4,575,617 | (+) 1,336,483 |
| Vehicles..... | 22,153,408 | 22,788,847 | (+) 635,439 |
| Wood and manufactures of..... | 26,816,607 | 14,866,381 | (—) 11,950,226 |
| Wool and..... | 33,543,698 | 37,136,553 | (+) 3,592,855 |
| All other articles imported..... | 36,598,530 | 38,829,283 | (+) 2,230,753 |
| Total imports for Consumption (merchandise)... | 659,063,871 | 1,005,071,716 | (+) 346,007,845 |

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FROM CANADA.

No. 3—Exports of Canadian Commodities, having a direct bearing on the war, for the last normal year before the war, Calendar year 1913, and for the calendar year 1917.

| | | Calendar Years. | | | | Increase (+) Decrease (-) | |
|--|-------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Quantities. | | Values. | | | |
| | | 1913. | 1917. | 1913. | 1917. | | |
| | | | | \$ | \$ | | \$ |
| Animals, living— | | | | | | | |
| Cattle..... | No. | 216,295 | 197,167 | 7,502,230 | 14,339,268 | (+) | 6,837,038 |
| Horses..... | " | 2,852 | 24,413 | 684,713 | 4,432,770 | (+) | 3,748,057 |
| Other animals..... | | | | 339,740 | 2,455,113 | (+) | 2,115,373 |
| Butter..... | Lb. | 1,219,964 | 4,344,870 | 311,602 | 1,740,152 | (+) | 1,428,550 |
| Calcium carbide..... | Cwt. | 51,636 | 1,629,827 | 153,702 | 4,027,894 | (+) | 3,874,192 |
| Cheese..... | Lb. | 148,849,120 | 176,380,477 | 19,441,127 | 38,452,148 | (+) | 19,011,021 |
| Clothing and wearing apparel..... | | | | 400,290 | 10,356,348 | (+) | 9,956,058 |
| Coal..... | Ton. | 1,562,020 | 1,733,156 | 3,961,351 | 7,387,192 | (+) | 3,425,841 |
| Eggs..... | Doz. | 144,286 | 4,408,001 | 41,254 | 2,026,890 | (+) | 1,985,636 |
| Explosives..... | | | | 246,496 | 434,970,810 | (+) | 434,724,314 |
| Fish, all sorts..... | | | | 19,715,644 | 27,557,377 | (+) | 7,841,733 |
| Flax seed..... | Bush. | 22,949,149 | 6,274,974 | 27,030,826 | 18,884,844 | (-) | 8,145,982 |
| Grain— | | | | | | | |
| Oats..... | " | 31,732,179 | 57,116,162 | 12,294,674 | 38,235,864 | (+) | 25,941,190 |
| Wheat..... | " | 129,950,165 | 146,873,932 | 125,728,728 | 347,095,186 | (+) | 221,366,458 |
| Other grain..... | " | 14,468,091 | 8,686,270 | 7,578,246 | 10,534,863 | (+) | 2,956,617 |
| Grain Products— | | | | | | | |
| Bran..... | " | | | 1,751,538 | 5,167,257 | (+) | 3,415,719 |
| Wheat flour..... | Brl. | 4,894,449 | 8,770,698 | 21,011,285 | 79,141,990 | (+) | 58,130,705 |
| Gutta-percha..... | | | | 626,035 | 2,999,699 | (+) | 2,373,664 |
| Leather..... | | | | 2,577,869 | 10,647,428 | (+) | 8,069,559 |
| Meats— | | | | | | | |
| Bacon..... | Lb. | 25,735,678 | 212,440,251 | 4,033,407 | 55,261,387 | (+) | 51,227,980 |
| Beef..... | " | 12,033,735 | 84,375,793 | 1,021,142 | 12,116,793 | (+) | 11,095,651 |
| Canned meats..... | " | 585,272 | 16,181,084 | 81,007 | 4,290,378 | (+) | 4,206,371 |
| Other meats..... | " | | | 690,043 | 5,372,203 | (+) | 4,682,160 |
| Metals— | | | | | | | |
| Aluminium in ingots, etc..... | Cwt. | 130,150 | 223,246 | 1,762,214 | 7,620,953 | (+) | 5,858,739 |
| Asbestos..... | Ton. | 128,578 | 146,020 | 2,986,784 | 5,334,282 | (+) | 2,347,498 |
| Brass, old and scrap..... | Cwt. | 32,144 | 595,000 | 293,572 | 9,615,627 | (+) | 9,322,055 |
| Copper..... | " | 851,475 | 1,199,214 | 9,927,814 | 23,256,278 | (+) | 13,328,464 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, dust, etc..... | | | | 12,770,838 | 15,929,051 | (+) | 3,158,213 |
| Iron and steel products..... | | | | 10,999,276 | 43,929,069 | (+) | 32,929,793 |
| Nickel, fine, in ore, matte, etc..... | Cwt. | 494,591 | 812,724 | 5,195,560 | 8,708,650 | (+) | 3,513,090 |
| Pyrites..... | Ton. | 46,066 | 279,646 | 211,640 | 974,200 | (+) | 762,560 |
| Silver, metallic, in ore, etc..... | Oz. | 37,371,569 | 21,718,784 | 21,441,220 | 17,621,398 | (-) | 3,819,822 |
| Other metals and minerals..... | | | | 2,202,089 | 10,778,430 | (+) | 8,576,341 |
| Milk, condensed..... | Lb. | 4,140,453 | 36,172,566 | 329,061 | 3,767,484 | (+) | 3,438,423 |
| Paper— | | | | | | | |
| Printing..... | Cwt. | 5,133,221 | 11,923,737 | 9,990,378 | 32,561,020 | (+) | 22,570,642 |
| Other paper..... | " | | | 1,154,350 | 3,372,931 | (+) | 2,218,581 |
| Spirits— | | | | | | | |
| Whiskey..... | Gal. | 316,966 | 550,141 | 972,007 | 1,727,617 | (+) | 755,610 |
| Other spirits..... | " | 610,190 | 486,218 | 294,779 | 573,645 | (+) | 278,866 |
| Sugar..... | Lb. | 4,115 | 136,937,652 | 222 | 8,969,813 | (+) | 8,969,591 |
| Tobacco..... | | | | 112,077 | 1,258,415 | (+) | 1,146,338 |
| Vegetables..... | | | | 1,533,790 | 20,924,924 | (+) | 19,391,134 |
| Vehicles..... | | | | 3,839,899 | 23,493,145 | (+) | 19,653,246 |
| Wood, unmanufactured— | | | | | | | |
| Planks and boards..... | M.Ft. | 1,031,242 | 1,200,632 | 19,956,478 | 27,477,421 | (+) | 7,520,943 |
| Pulp wood..... | Cord. | 1,035,049 | 1,017,845 | 7,070,572 | 7,922,422 | (+) | 851,850 |
| Other unmfd. wood..... | | | | 15,452,776 | 16,811,106 | (+) | 1,358,330 |
| Wood, manufactured— | | | | | | | |
| Wood pulp..... | Cwt. | 5,963,394 | 10,236,072 | 5,913,660 | 26,192,906 | (+) | 20,279,246 |
| Other mfd. wood..... | | | | 867,879 | 746,513 | (-) | 121,366 |
| All other articles exported..... | | | | 43,713,183 | 90,279,701 | (+) | 46,566,518 |
| Total exports of Canadian Commodities..... | | | | 436,218,067 | 1,547,340,855 | (+) | 1,111,122,788 |

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APPENDIX B.

LUMBER AND STAPLE PRODUCTS.

LUMBER.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1917, with totals for the five preceding years.

| Description. | Measured, Culled and Counted. | Pieces. | Tons Standard. | Rate. | Cullers' Fees. | Total Accrued. |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Waney White Pine..... | Stringed..... | 1,923 | 3,235 | 10 | 323 50 | |
| " Elm | " | 3 | 3 | 10 | 0 30 | |
| " Ash | " | 51 | 41 | 10 | 4 10 | |
| " Butternut..... | " | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 10 | |
| " Birch..... | " | 2,190 | 1,172 | 10 | 117 20 | |
| " Cherry | " | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 10 | |
| " Walnut..... | " | 1,011 | 365 | 10 | 36 50 | |
| Total ..... | ..... | 5,180 | 4,818 | ..... | 481 80 | 481 80 |
| Square Oak | Measured..... | 4,705 | 6,216 | 9 | 559 44 | |
| " Elm | " | 1,684 | 1,775 | 9 | 159 75 | |
| " Hickory | " | 18 | 19 | 9 | 1 71 | |
| Total ..... | ..... | 6,407 | 8,010 | ..... | 720 90 | 720 90 |
| Square Oak | Culled | 1,466 | 1,903 | ..... | 232 16 | |
| " Hickory | " | 2 | 2 | ..... | 0 25 | |
| " Elm | " | 57 | 56 | ..... | 6 83 | |
| Total ..... | ..... | 1,525 | 1,961 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 239 24 | 239 24 |
| Waney White Pine | Culled..... | 122 | 336 | 12 $\frac{3}{16}$ | 41 33 | 41 33 |
| Making duplicate copy of specification sheet..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 99 | 26 99 |
| Grand total ..... | ..... | 13,234 | 15,125 | ..... | 1,510 26 | 1,510 26 |

TARIFF UNDER CULLERS ACT, CHAPTER 84.

Section 1—

| | Per Ton Cents |
|--|------------------|
| For measuring of timber, white pine, basswood or butternut.. | 7 |
| Red pine..... | 9 |
| Hardwood..... | 9 |
| Waney timber, string measure.. | 10 |
| Hemlock..... | 5 |

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Port of Quebec for the eleven months ended February 28, 1918.

| Description. | Measured, Culled and Counted. | Pieces. | Tons Standard. | Rate. | Culler's Fees | Total Accrued. |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | | cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Waney White Pine..... | Stringed. | 1,568 | 2,474 | 10 | 247 40 | ..... |
| " Elm..... | " | 14 | 9 | 10 | 0 90 | ..... |
| " Ash..... | " | 16 | 8 | 10 | 0 80 | ..... |
| " Birch..... | " | 765 | 395 | 10 | 39 50 | ..... |
| " Walnut..... | " | 40 | 16 | 10 | 1 60 | ..... |
| Total..... | " | 2,403 | 2,902 | 10 | 290 20 | 290 20 |
| " White Pine..... | Culled | 357 | 832 | 12 ³ / ₁₀ | 102 34 | ..... |
| " Oak | " | 4 | 5 | 12 ³ / ₁₀ | 0 61 | ..... |
| " Elm..... | " | 518 | 308 | 12 ³ / ₁₀ | 37 89 | ..... |
| Total | " | 879 | 1,145 | 12 ³ / ₁₀ | 140 84 | 140 84 |
| Square Pitch Pine..... | Measured..... | 2,497 | 1,031 | 09 | 92 79 | ..... |
| " Oak | " | 1,728 | 2,428 | 09 | 218 52 | ..... |
| " Elm..... | " | 2,540 | 2,439 | 09 | 219 51 | ..... |
| " Hickory | " | 1 | 1 | 09 | 0 09 | ..... |
| " Birch..... | " | 7 | 2 | 09 | 0 18 | ..... |
| " Hemlock | " | 5 | 2 | 09 | 0 18 | ..... |
| Total... .. | " | 6,778 | 5,903 | 09 | 531 27 | 531 27 |
| " Spruce | " | 7 | 3 | 07 | 0 21 | ..... |
| " Fir | " | 2,307 | 912 | 07 | 63 84 | ..... |
| Total..... | " | 2,314 | 915 | 07 | 64 05 | 64 05 |
| " Oak | Culled | 426 | 549 | 12 ² / ₁₀ | 66 98 | ..... |
| " Elm..... | " | 250 | 220 | 12 ² / ₁₀ | 26 84 | ..... |
| Total..... | ..... | 676 | 769 | 12 ² / ₁₀ | 93 82 | 93 82 |
| Grand total, stringed, measured and culled..... | ..... | 13,050 | 11,634 | ..... | 1,120 18 | 1,120 18 |
| Making duplicate copy of specifica- tion sheet..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 36 | 10 36 |
| Total Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,130 54 | 1,130 54 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Port of Quebec, etc.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

| Description. | Fiscal Year. | Measured, Culled and Counted. | Pieces. | Tons Standard. | Rate. | Cullers' Fees | Total Accrued. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | | cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Waney lumber | 1907-08.. | Stringed.. | 27,350 | 31,864 | .... | .... | 3,186 40 |
| " | 1908-09.. | " | 26,306 | 28,921 | .... | .... | 2,977 72 |
| " | 1909-10.. | " | 16,518 | 20,019 | .... | .... | 2,001 90 |
| " | 1910-11.. | " | 14,404 | 14,723 | .... | .... | 1,472 30 |
| " | 1911-12.. | " | 24,791 | 25,956 | .... | .... | 2,595 60 |
| " | 1912-13.. | " | 23,727 | 30,600 | .... | .... | 3,060 00 |
| " | 1913-14.. | " | 7,112 | 7,388 | .... | .... | 738 80 |
| " | 1914-15.. | " | 14,291 | 16,339 | .... | .... | 1,633 90 |
| " | 1915-16.. | " | 11,595 | 11,866 | .... | .... | 1,186 60 |
| " | 1916-17.. | " | 4,181 | 4,818 | .... | .... | 481 80 |
| " 11 mos.. | 1917-18.. | " | 2,403 | 2,902 | .... | .... | 290 20 |
| Square lumber..... | 1907-08.. | Measured .. | 16,400 | 19,310 | .... | .... | 1,663 80 |
| " | 1908-09.. | " | 16,897 | 20,799 | .... | .... | 1,806 16 |
| " | 1909-10.. | " | 14,292 | 18,498 | .... | .... | 1,636 06 |
| " | 1910-11.. | " | 10,610 | 13,530 | .... | .... | 1,212 34 |
| " | 1911-12.. | " | 8,322 | 9,772 | .... | .... | 874 14 |
| " | 1912-13.. | " | 9,474 | 10,888 | .... | .... | 979 04 |
| " | 1913-14.. | " | 9,850 | 11,815 | .... | .... | 1,059 57 |
| " | 1914-15.. | " | 13,240 | 16,396 | .... | .... | 1,475 61 |
| " | 1915-16.. | " | 3,764 | 4,864 | .... | .... | 437 76 |
| " | 1916-17.. | " | 6,407 | 8,010 | .... | .... | 720 90 |
| " 11 mos.. | 1917-18.. | " | 9,092 | 6,818 | .... | .... | 595 32 |
| Square timber..... | 1915-16.. | Culled..... | 3,734 | 892 | .... | .... | 109 14 |
| " | 1916-17.. | " | 1,647 | 2,297 | .... | .... | 280 57 |
| " 11 mos.. | 1917-18.. | " | 1,555 | 1,914 | .... | .... | 234 66 |

TOTAL.—WANAY AND SQUARE—MEASURED, STRINGED AND CULLED.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|--------|--------|------|------|----------|
| Waney and Square.... | 1910-11.. | .... | 25,014 | 28,253 | .... | .... | 2,684 64 |
| " | 1911-12.. | .... | 33,113 | 35,728 | .... | .... | 3,469 74 |
| " | 1912-13.. | .... | 33,201 | 41,488 | .... | .... | 4,039 04 |
| " | 1913-14.. | .... | 16,962 | 19,203 | .... | .... | 1,798 37 |
| Making copy of specification sheet, 1913-14 .. | | | | | | | 1 03 |
| Waney and square, 1914-15 | | | 27,531 | 32,735 | .... | .... | 3,109 54 |
| Making copy of specification sheet, 1914-15 .. | | | | | | | 5 00 |
| Waney square and culled, 1915-16 .. | | | 19,093 | 17,622 | .... | .... | 1,733 50 |
| Making copy of specification sheet, 1915-16 .. | | | | | | | 3 57 |
| Waney square and culled, 1916-17 | | | 12,235 | 15,125 | .... | .... | 1,483 27 |
| Making copy of specification sheet, 1916-17 .. | | | | | | | 26 99 |
| Waney, square and culled, 11 months, 1917-18 .. | | | 13,050 | 11,634 | .... | .... | 1,120 18 |
| Making copy of specification sheet, 1917-18 .. | | | | | | | 10 36 |

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Hay and Straw Inspected and Fees collected on same, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1917, and for eleven months ended February, 1918, with Totals for the Five preceding Years.

| Districts. | Hay. | | | | | | | | | | | | Shipping grade. Hay. | Hay— No grade. | Straw. | | | | Feed | | Total Fees. | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|---------|----------|
| | Timothy. | | | | | | Clover. | | | | | | | | Mixed. | No. 2 | No. 3. | No grade. | Rejected. | Ton. | | (round. | Ton. |
| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Re- jected | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Re- jected | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Re- jected | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 172 | 679½ | 637½ | .. | 12 | 23½ | .. | .. | 69 | 102 | 710½ | 581½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 597 45 |
| Totals, 1916-17. | 172 | 679½ | 637½ | .. | 12 | 23½ | .. | .. | 69 | 102 | 710½ | 581½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 597 45 |
| Toronto | 58 | 813½ | 616½ | .. | .. | 13½ | .. | .. | 30 | 33 | 368 | 193 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 490 50 |
| Totals, 11 mos., Feb., 1918.... | 58 | 813½ | 616½ | .. | .. | 13½ | .. | .. | 30 | 33 | 368 | 193 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 490 50 |
| Totals, 1911-12. | 250½ | 1,958½ | 1,761½ | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | 96½ | 1,709 | 6,070 | 2,226 | 14½ | 20 | 29 | 1,714 | 258 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,910 85 |
| Totals, 1912-13. | 28½ | 1,908 | 1,300½ | .. | .. | 73 | .. | .. | 410 | 73 | 761 | 182 | .. | 47 | 136 | 254 | 37 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 787 18 |
| Totals, 1913-14. | 54½ | 1,908½ | 291½ | .. | .. | 155½ | .. | .. | 416½ | 56½ | 38 | 164½ | .. | 100½ | 40½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 694 00 |
| Totals, 1914-15. | 186½ | 2,032½ | 577½ | .. | .. | 36½ | .. | .. | 120 | 119 | 300½ | 310½ | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 746 45 |
| Totals, 1915-16. | 170½ | 1,809 | 886 | .. | 6 | 58½ | 38 | .. | 75 | 138½ | 1,561½ | 542 | .. | 27½ | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,063 70 |

Fee chargeable under the Inspection and Sale Act. Chap. 85, was 20c. per ton after July 1, 1917 ; 25c. per ton O.C. Aug. 9, 1917.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Fish Oil Inspected and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1917, and for Eleven Months ended February, 1918, with Totals for the Five preceding Years.

| Districts. | Seal Oil. | | | | | | | | | | | | Whale Oil. | | Porpoise Oil. | | Cod Oil. | | | | | | Hake Oil. | | Herring Oil B. | Fees. |
|---|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|------------------|-----|------|-----------------|------------------|------|------------|------|--------------------------|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----------------|--------|
| | No. 2. Pale. | | | No. 3. Straw | | | No. 4, Brown. | | | No. 1. Pale. | No. 2. Brown. | A. | | | B. | | | A. | B. | | | | | | | |
| | Pun. | Tc. | Brl. | Pun. | Tc. | Brl. | Pun. | Tc. | Brl. | Tc. | Brl. | Pun. | Tc. | Brl. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No. 1. Dark Brown. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 120 90 |
| Totals, 1916 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 120 90 |
| St. John | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total, 11 mos. Feb 28, 1918. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 40 |
| Totals, 1911 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 151 60 |
| Totals, 1912 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 129 45 |
| Totals, 1913 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 83 90 |
| Totals, 1914 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 80 |
| Totals, 1915-16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 60 |

FEE'S CHARGEABLE UNDER THE INSPECTION AND SALE ACT,
CHAP. 85.

| FISH OIL. | Cts. |
|---|------|
| Inspecting, gauging and branding each puncheon of oil.. | 20 |
| Inspecting, gauging and branding each hoghead of oil.. | 15 |
| Inspecting, gauging and branding each tierce of oil.. | 20 |
| Inspecting, gauging and branding each barrel of oil.. | 15 |
| Inspecting empty packages | 1 |

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes Inspected, and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1917, and for ten months ended January, 1918, with Totals for the Five preceding Years.

| District. | Pot. | | | Pearl. | | | Fees. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| | First Sort. | Second Sort. | Third Sort. | First Sort. | Second Sort. | Third Sort. | |
| | Brl. | Brl. | Brl. | Brl. | Brl. | Brl. | \$ cts. |
| Montreal 1911-12 . | 687 | 26 | 11 | 4 | | | 1,111 99 |
| " 1912-13.. | 526 | 30 | 27 | | | | 897 76 |
| " 1913-14 . | 403 | 13 | 20 | | | | 643 40 |
| " 1914-15.. | 485 | 7 | 2 | | | | 732 97 |
| " 1915-16.. | 458 | 11 | | | | | 697 81 |
| " 1916-17.. | 256 | 11 | | | | | 364 20 |
| " 10 mos. Jan. 31, 1918.. | 175 | 2 | 5 | | | | 239 80 |

FEES CHARGEABLE.

The fees chargeable under the Inspection and Sale Act for pot and pearl ashes are as follows:—

| | |
|--|------|
| | Cts. |
| For every 100 tons.. . | 25 |
| For each new head furnished.. . | 25 |
| Cooperage and repairs on each barrel.. . | 18 |
| For additional quantity necessary to fill any partly filled barrel when required.. . | 25 |
| For removing raw ashes or other trash from barrels.. . | 25 |

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Leather and Hides Inspected and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1917, and for eleven months ended February, 1918, with Totals for the Five preceding Years.

| Districts. | Leather Sides. | Hides. | | | Calf Skins. | | | Fees. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|----------|
| | No. 1. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$ cts. |
| Montreal..... | | 18,998 | 22,883 | 9,890 | | | | 2,552 94 |
| Quebec..... | | 6,229 | 2,246 | 281 | | | | 435 40 |
| Total 1916-17. | | 25,227 | 25,129 | 10,171 | | | | 2,988 34 |
| Montreal. | | 9,216 | 13,347 | 3,203 | | | | 1,292 65 |
| Quebec. | | 4,615 | 2,022 | 332 | | | | 348 95 |
| Total, 11 months Feb. 28, 1918. | | 13,831 | 15,369 | 3,535 | | | | 1,641 60 |
| Totals 1911-12 | | 101,087 | 72,506 | 26,216 | | | | 9,986 28 |
| Totals 1912-13 | | 110,443 | 55,129 | 22,383 | | | | 9,397 70 |
| Totals..... 1913-14 | | 78,070 | 29,914 | 9,638 | | | | 5,881 10 |
| Totals..... 1914-15 | | 54,614 | 20,660 | 9,207 | | | | 4,186 39 |
| Totals..... 1915-16 | | 40,501 | 16,390 | 7,850 | | | | 3,096 35 |

FEES CHARGEABLE.

The fees chargeable under the Inspection and Sale Act, Chapter 85, on leather and raw hides are as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Leather for each side or piece..... | 2 cents. |
| Hides in lots under 100..... | 5 “ for each hide. |
| “ “ over 100..... | 4 “ “ |

APPENDIX G.

BINDER TWINE INSPECTION.

J. C. Waddell, Inspector of Binder Twine, Petrolia, Ont., reports as follows:—

The manufacturers of binder twine during the year 1917 experienced many difficulties in the manufacture of twine and cordage. War conditions have made it difficult to obtain fibre, and when the material was purchased the transportation of it to the mills caused serious delay.

The high price of sisal and manila fibre was expected to interfere with the output of binder twine, but you will be pleased to know that the figures placed before you for the year 1917 show a slight increase over the output of 1916.

The superintendents and managers of the twine mills have given every attention to their business, and were able to take care of the trade and keep their customers well supplied with twine during the season.

The catastrophe at Halifax caused considerable damage to the Consumers' Cordage Company's mill at Dartmouth; however, it is expected that the loss will not be as great as at first anticipated, and that the mill will be in good running order at an early date.

I have inspected the twine in all the factories and warehouses throughout the Dominion during the past year, and have found it up to the full standard of quality.

The total output for the year amounts to 13,022 tons, being an increase of 87 tons over the output of 1916.

The firms manufacturing twine are the same as last year, and their names are as follows: Consumers' Cordage Co., Montreal and Dartmouth; Brantford Cordage Co., Brantford, Ont.; Plymouth Cordage Co., Welland, Ont.

APPENDIX H.

SUPERVISION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BOUNTIES.

J. C. Waddell, Supervisor of Crude Petroleum Bounties, reports as follows:—

The price of crude oil has been higher, and the production has increased by some 6,000 barrels. The production for the year 1916 totalled 196,800 barrels, while this year's figures are very close to 203,000 barrels.

I have recorded each district separately so that on looking over the records any particular district will show whether the production has increased or declined during the year.*

A new and extensive oil field at North Glencoe, in the township of Moza, in the county of Middlesex, has created a great deal of interest among oil producers, and has already produced about 21,000 barrels. This field is the best located in years, and good results may be expected. Drilling operations will be very active for some years in that territory.

Below will be found the recapitulation in barrels and bounties paid for 1917:—

Barrels, 202,991.15

Bounties paid, \$106,570.25

*Details can be had on application to the department.

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The following indicates the various prices that prevailed for crude oil for 1917:—

| 1917. | Per Bbl. |
|------------------------|----------|
| January 2.. | \$2 08 |
| January 8.. | 2 18 |
| January 30.. | 2 23 |
| April 16.. | 2 28 |
| August 20.. | 2 48 |
| September 30.. | 2 48 |
| October 31.. | 2 48 |
| November 30.. | 2 48 |
| December 31.. | 2 48 |

APPENDIX I.

GOLD AND SILVER MARKING ACT.

Mr. W. J. Ryan, Inspector of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, reports as follows:—

I beg to report the operations of the Gold and Silver Marking Act of Canada as administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year 1917.

Though the Act has been administered by this department since April, 1913, it had only been rigidly enforced in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the city of Winnipeg.

The object of your inspector in confining himself to these districts was, that seven-eighths of the jewellery and silverware manufactured in, and imported into, Canada is done in these two provinces and the city of Winnipeg.

The manufacturing of silverware is confined almost entirely to Ontario, there being eight such manufacturers; the same might be said of the manufacturing of gold goods.

Then, apart from the manufacturing of silverware (sterling and electro-plate), there is the manufacturing of rolled gold plate, and gold-filled goods, a great portion of which is made in the province of Quebec. Such a policy has proved a good one; it has deterred those who might have been inclined to mark their goods other than in accordance with the Act. The constant scrutiny of your inspector on the manufacturers enables him to say that goods made in Canada are marked truly and correctly as required by the Act.

In Western Canada there is very little manufacturing of gold and silver, but considerable importing and jobbing is done, especially in the city of Winnipeg; consequently, it is necessary for your inspector to make an occasional trip of inspection to that city.

As a result of the good work that was done in these places where the Act was enforced, the trade in other sections of Canada were anxious that your inspector should extend his work.

Acting under instructions from the department, a trip of inspection was made through to the coast. The principal places where the trade was called upon were: Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Being the inspector's initial trip west of Winnipeg, the same treatment was accorded the trade there as was done in the East, i.e., when he found contraventions of the Act that were not deliberate, a warning was given that a repetition would mean prosecution. It was necessary, however, to prosecute eight dealers, for whose violations of the Act there was no excuse.

What little manufacturing is done in Western Canada is done in finger rings, and principally wedding rings, which are made mostly to order. Nine such makers of rings were found applying a trade mark that was not registered, as required by the Act. They immediately sent their application to the Department of Agriculture for registration. Six others, whose rings were found by assay to be of inferior quality to that implied by the marks on them, were brought into court and fined, and the rings confiscated and sent to the Royal Mint.

It is the opinion of your inspector that when the trade realize that the enforcing of the Act does not merely mean a fine, but also the confiscation of their goods, greater respect will be had for the Act and greater pains will be paid to see that the quality of the goods handled by them are what they represent to be to the public.

APPENDIX J.

LEAD BOUNTIES.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan, Supervisor of Lead Bounties, Port Haney, B.C., reports as follows, for the year 1917:—

The official quotations of the price of lead in London remained at £30.10 throughout the year, and, in consequence, no bounty became payable.

The returns made to me by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, of Canada, show receipts of lead ores at their smelter in Trail, B.C., from mines in Canada, with lead contents of..... 36,762,916 pounds

There was also received, from mines in the United States, ores with lead contents of 10,871,192 “

Total lead, in lead ores 47,634,108 pounds

There has also been received at the same smelter during the year, ores classed as zinc ores, having lead contents of 23,101,424 pounds, but the recovery of this lead remains a metallurgical problem, as yet imperfectly solved.

The mines that have made production of more than 100 tons each of lead, during year, have been the following: Sullivan, Bluebell, Standard, Queen Bess, Emerald, Surprise, Galena Farm, Paradise, Highland. St. Eugene, Florence, Van-Roi, Rambler, Cariboo, Coveroupee, Slocan Star, Cork-Province, Retalleck, Utica.

The principal shippers from the United States have been the Electric Point (8,478,177 pounds lead), the Hercules, and the Snowstorm.

A total of 108 properties have shipped ores with more or less of lead contents to the smelter during the year.

The period for which bounties upon lead have been provided by statute ends on June 30 of this year.